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THE

CHILD'S FIRST BOOK

OF

THOUGHT.

BOSTON,
S. G. SIMPKINS.
1839.

Educ T98.39.275

ERRATA.

On page 31, instead of *four* moons, read *fi.. -nine.*

Page 43, instead of 'Limestone, Marble or Chalk, of which Lime is made,'—read, LIME, which is made of Limestone, Marble or Chalk.

Page 66, Chap. 27, fifth paragraph, after 'Philadelphia, and,' insert *the latter.* Seventh paragraph, after 'Baltimore and,' insert *the latter.*

*** According the latest systems of Entimology, the Spider, as on page 36, should not be classed with *insects;* but as the work was prepared for small children, popular rather than exact scientific arrangement and language was the aim of the writer.

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As you read these lessons, I wish you to think and judge for yourselves.—Page 21.

THE

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Prof. J. H. Ropes

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PREFACE.

In the Prussian Schools a large proportion of the time of the pupils is occupied in what is called a course of "Logical Exercises." It is said that two hours in each day are devoted to this purpose. The object is by oral instruction to call into action their observing, comparing, and reflecting faculties. At the close of these exercises each day a portion of Scripture is selected and read by the teacher, appropriate to the subject of the lesson, so that while the understanding is enlightened, the moral and religious faculties are simultaneously developed.

It is believed by many that our systems of education at the present day depend too much upon the memory, and too little upon the exercise of the thinking and religious faculties. Without knowing, therefore, the character of

the Prussian manuals, — if any such are used in the exercises referred to, — the compiler of the "Child's First Book of Thought" has designed to do something to aid in calling out the powers of observation, comparison and reflection in the pupils of our Primary and other Schools, and among those children generally who shall make use of the work.

Its purpose is, to furnish the young mind with some of the necessary materials of thought; and in the hands of a teacher, or an elder brother or sister, to afford the means by question and answer in a variety of forms, to bring into exercise, the thinking and reflecting faculties of the young.

To some of the chapters are appended passages of Scripture, and reference to others, suitable to be read by the pupil or teacher at the close of the exercise to which they are attached.

When used by teachers it will be expected that they will enlarge upon the several topics, and multiply indefinitely the number of questions, as the work is designed to aid, but not by any means to supersede, their own labors.

BOSTON, AUGUST, 1839.

THE

CHILD'S FIRST BOOK OF THOUGHT.

CHAPTER I.

PARTS OF THE BODY AND THEIR USES.

Q. What must we have to see with?

Q. What to hear with?

Q. To smell with?

Q. To run with?

Q. To touch with?

Q. To taste with?

Q. To talk with?

Q. To eat with?

Q. What must we do to find a thing?

Q. To see any thing?

Q. To learn any thing?

Q. To hear any thing?

Q. What must we do when we have fallen down?

Q. What must we do that we may avoid doing wrong?

A. Watch and pray.

Q. To whom should we pray?

Q. For what should we pray?

A. That we may not be led into temptation; but delivered from evil, or from doing wrong.

CHAPTER II.

THINGS FOR THE BODY.

Q. What do we want to clothe ourselves with?

Q. To cover the head with?

Q. For a girl to cover her head with?

Q. To cover the feet with?

Q. To tie the shoes with?

Q. To clean them with?

Q. What do we want to comb the head with?

Q. To clean the teeth with?

Q. To make the clothes clean with?

Q. What do we want when we are hungry?

Q. What do we want to cut our bread with?

Q. What do we want when we are thirsty?

Q. What when we are tired at night?

Q. What to make a fire with?

Q. What to cut it with?

Q. To saw it with?

Q. To buy it with?

Q. How can we get money honestly?

Q. What do we mean by industry?

Q. Who gives us the power to labor?

Q. Does he require us to labor that we may be happy?

Q. Are the idle, or the industrious, the most happy?

CHAPTER III.

OF FOOD.

We obtain our food from *animals* and *plants*.

Q. From whence do we obtain our food?

[The design of the work is to have the pupil, in cases like these, answer the questions in the language of the previous statement which is supposed to be made by the parent or teacher.]

Q. Name some of the kinds of food that we get from *animals?*

A. Milk, Butter, Cheese, and Meat of all kinds.

Q. What animal gives us Milk?

Q. What is Butter made of? How is it made?

Q. What is Cheese made of?

Q. From what animals do we get our meat?

Q. The flesh of what animal is Beef?

Q. Of what animal is mutton?

Q. Of what is Lamb? Pork? Bacon? Venison?

Q. Name some kinds of food that we get from plants?

A. Bread, vegetables and fruits.

Q. Who causes the plants to grow? Who made the animals? Is he good, or not? Should we love him, or not? Why?

CHAPTER IV.

OF CLOTHING.

We get our *clothing* also from *animals* and *plants*.

Q. From whence do we get our clothing?

Q. Name some kind of garments which we get from animals.

A. Coats, Pelisses, Silk-gowns, Fur-hats, Shoes, &c.

Q. What animal is it that furnishes us with woolen garments?

Q. What with Silk?

Q. What with Fur?

Q. What animals furnish us with Leather?

A. Cows, Calves, Goats, Kids.

Q. Name some of the garments that we obtain from plants?

Q. Of what material is the shirt made? the Calico-gown? the Muslin-gown? Linen handkerchief.

Q. What do sheep live upon?

Q. Who makes the grass to grow?

Q. Should we be grateful to God that he

feeds and preserves the sheep, the silkworm, the plant?

Q. Why?

CHAPTER V.

OUR WANTS.

All men, women and children want clothing, food, lodging and instruction.

What do we all want?

A great number of men labor every day to supply you with all these things. To supply you with food, for example, there must be,

The Farmer,
The Miller,
The Baker,
The Butcher,
The Fisherman,
The Gardener,
And the Grocer.

How many and who provide you with food?

For your clothing, there must be

The Weaver,
The Tailor,
The Tanner,
The Currier,
The Shoe Maker,
The Hat Maker,

The Hosier,
The Button Maker,
The Needle Maker,
And Mantua Maker.

How many and who provide you with clothing?

For your lodging there must be employed
The Carpenter,
The Mason,
The Stone Cutter,
The Brickmaker,
The Slater,
The Laborer,
The Nail Maker,
The Glass Blower,
The Glazier, and many others.

How many and who are employed to provide you with shelter?

Beside these to provide you with furniture and other conveniences, there must be employed
The Cabinet Maker,
The Chair Maker,
Carpet Manufacturer,
The Painter,
The Paper Stainer,
The Paper Maker,
The Chaise Maker,
The Wheelwright,
The Saddler,
The Brazier,
The Tinman,
The Iron-monger,
The Printer,
The Bookbinder,
The Stationer,
The Cooper,
The Clock and Watch Maker, and many others.

Name those who provide you with furniture and other conveniences?

Besides these, you must have Teachers, to give you instruction; Physicians, to take care of your health; and Ministers, to lead you the way to Heaven. All these are laboring for you daily, and without whose assistance you could not live, or enjoy life. You ought then to love and treat *all* men as your brethren and friends.

What do your teachers give you? what do the physicians do for you? the ministers? Since we are dependent on all, how ought we to treat all?

But it is to your parents that you owe the most. For it is they who provide you with food, clothing and a happy home; who take care of you when you are sick, and protect you from every danger; who give you good counsel; provide you with Teachers and books and schools, and teach you to love God.

And they do all this, that you may be wise, useful and consequently, happy. So

long t hen as you live, you should be deeply grateft il to them for the many blessings which they a re constantly bestowing upon you.

To whom do you owe the most? What do the y provide for you? What do they do for you when you are sick? Who gives you good counsel? Who provides you with teache rs, books and schools? Why do they do all this? What is the return you should make to them for all these blessings? What is it t o be grateful?

CHAPTER VI.

OBSERVATION.

Y ou may now learn to observe the differenc e there is in the shape or form of things.

[W hen this lesson is used by teachers, they should resort to the black board, or prepare paper in the forms described.]

This is a straight or horizontal line: ——

This is crooked:

This is round or circular: ○

This is square: □

This is triangular: △

This is upright, or perpendicular : |

This is slanting, or oblique : / \

This is oblong : ▭

Any thing that is longer than it is broad is *oblong*. A *square* is of equal len gth on all its sides.

Now let us see whether you can o bserve and point out any objects about us whi ch are of these shapes.

The legs of this desk. Are they o blique or perpendicular ?

The top of this desk. Is it straight : across or oblique ?

Look at that door. Is it oblong or squ are? Why is it oblong ?

Look at this hat. Is the top of it r ound or square ?

What is the shape of a cart-wheel ?

What is the shape of the window-gl ass ? Is it equal on all its sides, or is it longer t han it is broad ?

What is the shape of this room ?

What is the shape of a broom-handle ? poker ?

Tell me of any thing you remember that is crooked.

CHAPTER VII.

DISCRIMINATION.

Q. Which is your right hand?

Q. Your left hand?

Q. Which is your right eye?

Q. Your left eye?

Q. Your right arm?

Q. Your left arm?

Q. How many fingers have you on the right hand? Include the thumb.

Q. How many on the left?

Q. How many on both?

Q. How many hands must you have to show twenty fingers?

Q. How many are twice ten?

Q. How many are four times five?

Q. How many eyes have you?

Q. How many feet?

Q. How many hands?

Q. How many gloves make a pair?

Q. Who gave you hands, eyes, arms, feet, and the other parts of your body?

Q. Did you ever think how curiously your hand, eye, &c., were made?

Q. Can you describe them?

[The parent or teacher should here interest the child with a description of the eye and hand. This lesson should be extended to fences, trees, houses, and various other objects; as their shape, size, color, &c., &c.]

CHAPTER VIII.

COMPARISON.

I wish you now to *compare* some things together, and find out in what respects they are *alike*; and in what they *differ* from each other. For example, let us see in what respects *men* and *animals* are alike.

Man is a living being. Is an animal? Man walks. Does an animal? Man eats. Man breathes. Man grows. Man is a creature. Man lives upon the earth. Man can be seen. Man must die. In all these he is like animals.

But in what does man and the animal differ?

Man can speak. Man can think. Man can read. He walks upon two feet. He is a rational being. In these a man differs from an animal.

Q. Who made us to differ? How ought we to feel because he has made us better than animals?

CHAPTER IX.

COMPARISON.

Let us see if you can find out the resemblances and differences in the objects which I shall now mention to you.

[Only one of these should be used for a lesson, and the parent or teacher prepared beforehand to assist the child.]

A table and a chair.

A hat and a bonnet.

A door and a window.

A bird and a fish, &c.

Q. Who gave us the power to discover

the difference between one thing and another? Can we discover the difference between right and wrong as well as between a table and chair?

CHAPTER X.

COMPARISON.

In this lesson a word will be proposed, and its opposite in meaning should be given in reply; as, What is the opposite of white? The answer is, black.

Q. What is the opposite of poor?
Q. What is the opposite of strong?
Q. Of happy?
Q. Of busy?
Q. Of awkward?
Q. Of foolish?
Q. Of great?
Q. Of sorrow?
Q. Of polite?

[The parent or teacher should here enlarge, and ask other questions, such as, What is the duty of the rich to the poor? &c.]

CHAPTER XI.

JUDGMENT.

It is the object of this lesson to call into exercise the power of judging. As you read these questions, I wish you to think and judge for yourselves, and find the answers, or let your parent or teacher try the lesson with you, and when you think the statement made *is* true, you will say yes, or raise your right hand. If you think it is *not* true, you will say no, or keep your hand down. If you are in doubt whether it is true or not, you will put forward your right hand. Now give attention.

1. Are all children industrious?

2. Are all children studious and kind?

3. Is all that is pleasant to the taste good for the health?

4. Will children who give no attention learn much?

5. Is a house higher than a steeple?

6. Is health better than money?

7. A poor man may be happier than a rich one.

8. Can any one live without the assistance of others?

9. Is seven less than five?

10. Is four more than eight?

11. Is God good to all men?

12. Would four eyes see more than two?

13. Is a blind man more unhappy than a deaf one?

14. Must we act well if we would be loved by our companions?

15. Do we cease to live when we sleep?

16. Do we cease to live when we die?

17. Is there more good in the world than there is evil?

18. Are full grown men wiser than children?

19. Is the love of parents for their children extraordinary?

20. Should truth always be told?

21. Is it a pleasant sight to see an angry girl?

22. Does the Bible teach us to love one another?

23. Does it look well to see a young person treat an old one with disrespect?

24. One good turn deserves another. If William lends you his sled, ought you to lend him your penknife or pencil when he wants to borrow them?

25. We should forgive one another. If George strikes you, is it right for you to strike him in return? What ought you to do?

26. We must never deceive or tell a lie. If you do any thing that is wrong, is it best to confess your fault, or try to hide it?

27. If Mary has an orange, and her sister Lucy none, should Mary give her a part of hers?

28. If you see a drunken or crazy man in the street, must you laugh at him, or pity him?

29. If you find any money in the street, does it belong to you?

CHAPTER XII.

OF TIME.

Children, I wish you now to learn something about time. Time is divided into *Days*, *Weeks*, *Months* and *Years*.

How is time divided?
From sun-rise to sun-rise is *one day.*
What makes a day?
There are twenty-four hours in a day.
How many hours in a day?
There are sixty minutes in an hour.
How many minutes make an hour?
There are sixty seconds in a minute.
How many seconds in a minute?
Seven days make a week.

Sunday, Wednesday,
Monday, Thursday,
Tuesday, Friday,
Saturday.

How many days make a week? What are their names? Can you spell Wednesday? Tuesday?

A month has sometimes 30, sometimes 31, and sometimes only 28 days. Here is a rule in rhyme by which you can always tell how many days there are in each month. Commit it to memory.

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November;

All the rest have thirty-one,
Save February alone,
Which has twenty-eight, nay, more,
Has twenty-nine one year in four.

How many days in September? in July? in February? how many, one year in four.

Can you spell February?

These are the names of the twelve months: —

1. January,	7. July,
2. February,	8. August,
3. March,	9. September,
4. April,	10. October,
5. May,	11. November,
6. June,	12. December.

How many months are there?

These twelve months, or three hundred and sixty-five days make a year.

How many months in a year? how many days?

The year is divided again into four seasons :—

1. Spring,	3. Autumn,
2. Summer,	4. Winter.

How many seasons are there?

Each season lasts three months.

Spring has—March, April and May.

Summer has—June, July and August.

Autumn has—September, October and November.

Winter has—December, January and February.

How long is each season? What are the spring months? the Summer? Autumn? Winter?

The year begins with the first day of January, and is called new year's day.

When does the year begin? what is the first day called?

The longest day of the year is the 21st of June.

Which is the longest day?

The shortest day of the year is the 21st of December.

Which is the shortest day?

Christmas is on the 25th of December, and is observed as the birth-day of Christ.

Which is the birth-day of Christ, or Christmas day?

The first day of the week is Sunday, or the Lord's Day. It is called the Lord's day, because the Lord rose from the dead on the first day of the week.

What is the first day of the week called? Why is it called the Lord's day?

The day is divided into four parts, Morning—Noon—Afternoon—Night.

Into how many parts is the day divided? what are they?

The MORNING is from sunrise till twelve o'clock.

What portion of the day is called morning?

NOON is that time of day when the sun is at the highest, or directly over us, at 12 o'clock.

When is it noon?

AFTERNOON is from 12 o'clock till sundown.

When is the afternoon?

NIGHT is that portion of time after the sun is down, until it rises again; the period of darkness.

What is night?

Psalm xxxix. —Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am.

Behold, thou hast made my days as a hand-breadth; and mine age is as nothing before thee: verily every man at his best estate is altogether vanity.

Psalm xc. — So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Teachers may read either of these Psalms entire, or the 103d, from the 8th to the end of the Chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE EARTH.

The EARTH upon which we live, is a vast ball or globe of land and water, which moves round the sun once in a year. It is round like an orange.

What is the name of the Globe upon which we live? is it large or small? what is the shape of it?

A large part of the earth is covered with water, and is called the sea. The other part is land.

What is a large part of the earth covered with? what is it called? what is the other part called?

The earth is divided into *four* parts, which are called continents, or the four quarters of the earth; — *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*.

How many continents or quarters of the world are there? what are the names of these four quarters of the earth?

You live in that quarter of the world called America; and that portion of America which is called the United States.

What quarter of the world do you live in? What particular portion of America?

You say *United* States. There are 26 of these states which are *united* together. The one in which you live is called *Massachusetts*.

How many are there of these United States? what is the name of the one in which you live?

The state of Massachusetts contains a great many towns and a few cities. You live in the city of *Boston* (or town of —)

What is the name of the city (or town) in which you live? the name of the state? the

name of that quarter of the world in which you live? the particular portion of it? what names do they give to the four quarters of the world?

Besides many other things in the earth, there are *three* elements called *Air*, *Fire* and *Water*. Without these man could not live.

How many elements are there? what are they called?

Genesis, i, 1. 2. 9, 10. — In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so. And God called the dry land earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he seas. And God saw that it was good.

Read also the 104th Psalm.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE HEAVENS.

I have told you something about the earth, and now I will tell you something about the

Heavens. In the heavens there are the Sun, Moon and Stars.

What do you see when you look up into the sky ?

The sun is an immense globe or ball of matter, supposed by some to be fire.

What is the Sun ?

The sun is very much larger than the earth upon which we live. There is as much difference comparatively in their size, as there is between an apple and a large house.

Is the sun larger than the earth ?

What is the comparative difference in their size ?

The Moon is another globe of matter like the earth, but much smaller. Four moons would be only equal to one earth.

What is the moon ? how much smaller is it than the earth ?

It is made to give us light by night ; and besides this it may be as full of people as the earth.

What was it made for ? may it not be full of people also ?

The Stars again are vast globes of matter, some of them as large as the earth; and some as large as the sun.

What are the stars? how large are they?

The stars are many in number. And most of them give light and heat to distant worlds.

Are the stars numerous? what is their use?

All these heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars, appear so small to the eye, because they are so distant from us.

Why do these bodies look so small? does a balloon look smaller or larger the higher it goes up? does an object look larger or smaller the nearer you go to it?

Clouds that you see so often floating in the air, are vapors or fogs, which rise from the earth in consequence of the heat of the sun. They are sometimes a quarter, and sometimes one, two or three miles high.

What are clouds? where do the fogs or vapors come from? how high do they rise?

These vapors or fogs being made heavier

by a colder state of the air, fall back again upon the earth, in the form of rain, snow, hail, dew or fog.

Do these vapors ever fall back again to the earth? why? in what form do they fall?

Snow and hail are frozen rain.

What is snow? what is hail?

A Rainbow is always seen in a cloud opposite to the sun; and is made by the reflection of the sun's rays on the drops of rain falling from that cloud.

In what direction do you always see a rainbow? what is the cause of a rainbow?

Genesis, i, 14—16.—And God said, let their be lights in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and years. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth; and it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also.

Read also Psalm 147, 148.

CHAPTER XV.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The things that we find *upon*, and *in*, the earth are divided into *three* classes or kingdoms.

1. The Animal.
2. The Vegetable.
3. The Mineral.

Into how many classes or kingdoms do we divide the things upon and in the earth? what are they called?

In this lesson we shall speak of the Animal kingdom. What shall we speak of first?

An animal is something which lives, grows, feels, and has limbs which can be used at pleasure.

Can you tell me what an animal is?

For the most part they have five senses; and are susceptible of pain and pleasure.

How many senses have they? what are they susceptible of? what do we mean by the senses?

We know six species, or kinds of Animals.

1. Quadrupeds, or animals with four feet.

2. Birds, with two feet, and which fly in the air.

3. Fishes, which live and swim in the sea.

4. Amphibious animals, which live equally well on the land or in water.

5. Insects, with six feet, and sometimes more.

6. Reptiles, which crawl upon the earth.

How many species, or kinds of animals are there? What are they?

Name some quadrupeds that you know? How many feet have they?

Name some birds that you know? how many feet have these? what do they do besides walk?

Birds that remain with us but a part of the year, are called birds of passage. Those that remain all the year, domestic fowls, or birds.

What are birds called that remain but a part of the year? that remain all the year?

Give me the name of some Fishes?

In what element do they live? how do they make their way through the water?

The names of some of the amphibious animals are the toad, frog, seal, turtle, crocodile.

What are the names of some of the amphibious animals? do they always live upon the land? can they live equally well in the water?

Give me the names of some *Insects?*

What is a bee? ant? spider? grasshopper? butterfly? how many feet have these?

Some insects undergo transformation. A butterfly is at first a caterpillar; a house-fly a maggot.

Name some reptiles? What is a snake? a worm? a snail? how do they get over the earth? do they walk? fly? swim?

Genesis i, 20—25. — And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowls that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind; and God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind,

and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind; and God saw that it was good.

Read also Psalm civ. 30, 31. Prov. xxx. 24, 31.

CHAPTER XVI.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

I shall now speak of the vegetable kingdom. Trees, bushes, flowers and plants are included in the vegetable kingdom.

What do we include in the vegetable kingdom?

All plants or vegetables come from the seed. They live and grow; but they do not feel; nor can they move of themselves.

What does a tree, bush, plant or vegetable come from? do they live and grow? do they feel? can they move of themselves?

First let us speak of trees. All trees bear fruit or berries. What do all trees bear?

Those trees which bear fruit for the use of man are called fruit-trees.

What are those trees called which bear fruit?

Mention some fruit-trees with which you are acquainted?

Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, Fig, &c.

Other trees are called forest-trees; and are used for shade, for fire-wood, or to build houses with.

What are other trees called? what are they used for? what wood is used to build a house with? to build a ship? to make a table? what for shade? to burn?

Coffee is the *fruit* or *berry* of a tree. Cinnamon is the *bark* of a tree. Tea is the dried *leaves* of a bush or small tree that grows in China.

Sugar is the *juice* or *sap* of a tree, or of a plant called the sugar cane.

What is coffee? cinnamon? tea? sugar?

Now let us speak of the bushes. The bush is not so large as the tree. There are several bushes that bear good fruit. The gooseberry, the barberry, the whortleberry, the blackberry, the currant, &c.

Is the bush as large as a tree? What are the names of some that bear good fruit?

Now we will name some of the plants, which include herbs, vines, vegetables, grains and flowers. Plants are not so large as bushes.

Now let us name some of the herbs. There is the sage, mint, thyme, sweet marjory, rue, parsley, &c.

Are plants or herbs as large as bushes? Can you name some of the herbs?

Now let us name some of the vegetables. There are the peas, beans, cucumbers, squashes, &c., which grow on *vines*. There are the beets, carrots, potatoes, &c., which grow in the earth, and are the *roots* of the plant.

On what do peas, beans, &c. grow? Where do beets, carrots, potatoes, &c., grow? In the earth or above it? What part of the plant are they? The root or the seed? The top or the bottom?

Now we will name some of the grains. Corn, rye, oats, wheat, barley, rice, &c.

Name some of the grains? what is corn when it is ground? what is wheat? do men or horses eat oats?

Another kind of plants are those that yield us flowers. The most common flowers with us are the violet, tulip, lily, pink, marigold, china-ayster, dahlia, &c. The rose grows on a bush.

What are the names of the most common flowers with us? Is the rose a plant or a bush?

Genesis i, 11 — 12. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth, and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind; and God saw that it was good.

See also, Psalm civ, 14—24. Matt. xxvi, 24—36. Matt. vii, 13—24.

CHAPTER XVII.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

We now come to the mineral kingdom, or of things that we find in the bosom of the earth. These things neither live, move, nor grow.

Do minerals live, grow or move of themselves? Where are they found?

In the bosom of the earth there are many kinds of stones. Some are called *precious stones*, because they are brilliant and rare,—such as the diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, &c.

What are those brilliant and rare stones called? name some of them?

Others are more common, but useful, as the granite, slate, marble, alabaster, &c. These are used for building, or for ornamental purposes.

What use is made of the granite? the slate? the marble? the alabaster?

The metals are dug out of the earth with great labor.

Where do we get the metals from? do we get them easily?

Of metals there are *six* kinds which are most in use.

1. Gold, the most valuable.
2. Silver, the next in worth.
3. Iron, the most useful.

4. Lead, the heaviest.

5. Copper, of which cents are made.

6. Tin, which is white like silver, but softer.

How many of the metals are there? which is the most valuable? which is the next best? what use is made of it? which is the most useful of metals? which is the heaviest? of which is the cent made? can you think of any thing else that is made of copper? what is that called, that is white and softer than silver? what use is made of it?

Steel is iron prepared by fire.

Brass is a mixture of copper and zinc.

Pewter is a mixture of tin and lead.

What is steel, of which scissors, penknives, razors, &c., are made? what is brass? what use is made of it? what is pewter?

Coal also is dug out of the earth.

There are two kinds of coal; one is called *Bituminous*, is soft and burns easily and with a blaze. The other kind is *Anthracite*, harder, and more difficult to burn.

Where are coals taken from? how many

kinds are there? which is the softest? which is the most difficult to burn?

There are other things taken from the earth, which are not minerals, but which I will mention here.

Clay, of which bricks are made.

Sand, of which glass is made.

Limestone, marble or chalk, of which lime is made.

Sulphur and salt, which are minerals.

Of what are bricks made? how? If you do not know, ask your parent or teacher. Of what is glass made? how? of what is lime made? what use is made of lime? where do we get sulphur?

Some salt is taken from the ground, and some is made by evaporation.

Is all salt taken from the earth? how is some of it made? what is evaporation?

Job xxviii, 1—29. Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for the gold where they find it. Iron is taken out of the earth, and brass is molten out of the stone. The stones of it are the place of sapphires; and it hath dust of gold. But where shall wisdom be found? And where is the place of understanding? Man knoweth not the price thereof;

neither is it found in the land of the living. The depth saith, It is not with me; and the sea saith, *It* is not with me. It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious Onyx, or the Sapphire. The gold and crystal cannot equal it; and the exchange of it shall not be for jewels of fine gold. No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls; for the price of wisdom is above rubies. The topaz of Ethiopia, shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold. Whence then cometh wisdom? and where is the place of understanding? God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof. And unto man he said, Behold the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF MATTER.

All that we can *see* and *feel* we call *matter* or *substance*. We can see and feel our *bodies*, a *tree*, a *stone*, &c.

What do we call those things which we can see and feel? Name some things which are substances?

There are three different kinds of matter or substances, namely: animal, vegetable and mineral.

How many kinds of substances are there? what are they called?

That which *lives*, *grows*, and *feels* is called *animal* substance.

What is animal substance?

That which *lives* and *grows*, but does *not* feel, we call *vegetable* substance?

What is vegetable substance?

That which neither lives, feels nor grows is called a *mineral* substance.

What is mineral substance?

You live, feel and grow. Are you a mineral, vegetable or animal substance?

Is the hair of your head a substance? can you see and feel it? is it an animal or vegetable substance? of what is that *desk* made? did it ever live and grow? well then, what kind of a substance is it, animal or vegetable?

Look at that stove. Did it ever live, grow or feel? what is it made of? what substance then is it? is a pin an animal, vegetable or mineral substance? why is it mineral?

Look at this slate. Of what is the frame made? is it an animal or vegetable substance?

why? is the other part of it vegetable or mineral?

Look at this quill. Is it a substance? why? where did it come from? is it then vegetable or an animal substance?

Here's a silver dollar. Is that a vegetable or mineral substance? a tooth-brush? cotton cloth? silk handkerchief? woolen garment, paper, &c., &c.

Let the pupil or teacher read after this lesson from Proverbs iv, 1—15, or Prov. iii, 11—24.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF MAN.

I am now to speak of man,—of your own bodies. The human *body* is distinguished from that of all other animals in this, namely, that it is *erect*; or stands *upright*.

How is the human body distinguished from all other animals?

It is divided into three parts; the *head*, the *body* or trunk; and the *limbs*.

Into how many parts is it divided? what are they called?

The highest part of the head is called the crown. It is covered with hair.

What is the highest part of the head called? what is the upper part of the head covered with?

At the sides of the head are the *temples* and *ears*. The front part is called the *face*. On the face, we have the *forehead*, the *eyebrows*, the *eyes*, with their *eyelids* and *eyelashes*; the *nose*, *mouth*, *lips*, the *cheeks* and the *chin*.

What is there on the sides of the head? what is the front part called? what is the upper part of the face called? what is there over the eyes? what are the different parts of the face called? &c., &c.

The head is connected with the body or trunk by the *neck*; the front part of which is called the *throat*, the back part the *nape*, the inner part the *windpipe*.

What connects the head with the body? what is the front part of the neck called? what the back part? what the inner part?

The body or trunk is divided into *two* parts — the upper and lower. The upper is composed of the *shoulders*, *back* and *breast*. The lower of the *stomach*, *spine* and *hips*.

Into what two parts is the body divided? what makes the upper? what makes the lower?

The limbs of the body are the *arms* and *legs*.

What are the limbs called?

The body is made up of, and held together by, a great number of other parts; such as the *bones*, *nerves*, *muscles*, *glands*, *veins*, *blood*, *skin*, *hair*, *nails*, *&c.*

Of what other parts is the body made up?

In the head is the *brains*.

In the body or chest, the *lungs* and *heart*.

In the stomach, the *intestines* and *liver*.

What is there in the head? in the chest or trunk? in the stomach?

Man has five *senses*. He *hears* with his ears; *sees* with his eyes; *smells* with his nose; *tastes* with his tongue; and *feels*

through every part of his body. These are called the *five senses.*

1. Hearing. What do you hear with?
2. Seeing. What do you see with?
3. Smelling. What do you smell with?
4. Tasting. What do you taste with?
5. Feeling. What do you feel with?

How many senses have you? what are they called?

Besides these, you can laugh, weep, walk, sit, stand, lie down, fall, and get up again.

What else can you do?

You can also *talk.* To do this you must use the lungs, the windpipe, the palate, the teeth, the nostrils, and the lips.

What else can you do? what must you use in order to talk?

But there is something else belonging to man that is still more wonderful, which I must tell you about in another chapter.

Genesis i, 26—31. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the

earth. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Psalm cxxxix. I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well. Thine eyes did see my substance, yet being imperfect; and in this book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them. How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE MIND.

Besides what I told you in the last lesson, Man *thinks*. No other animal thinks. Matter cannot think. Vegetables cannot think. Our bodies cannot think. But there is something in man that thinks; and we call it mind, soul, spirit or intellect.

What can man do that no other animal can? can matter think? can vegetables think? can our bodies think? is there any thing within us that can think? what names do we give it?

Matter we can see and feel; and we say that it is *material*. But the mind or soul can

neither be seen nor felt, and we call it therefore *mind, spirit;* or we say it is *immaterial.*

What do we call that which we can see and feel? what other name is there for it? what do we call that which thinks, but can neither be seen or felt? any other name for it? any other?

Every one of you then can think. You have that within you which no other creature has, a mind—a rational Soul.

What can each one of you do? what is there within you that no other creature has?

By the means of the *mind* you can remember whatever you have seen, heard, smelt, tasted or touched. It is by that faculty of the *mind* called memory.

By what means are you enabled to remember? by what faculty of the mind?

By the *mind* you can reflect or recall the idea of the moon that shines, the stars that glitter, a picture you have seen, or a friend that is absent.

By what means do you recall any thing which you have seen or known?

By this too you can distinguish the voice of your father and mother; the song, and the warbling of birds, and the barking of dogs.

By what means can you distinguish one sound from another?

But above all, it is by this means that you are enabled to distinguish right from wrong; to know that you should love and obey your parents; be kind to your brothers and sisters; that you should take nothing but what is your own; that you should lie not, swear not, break not the sabbath day, that you should be good to all around you; for conscience, which is a faculty of the mind, and God's holy word, have taught you these things. It is neither your hand, nor your foot, nor even your head that gives you the power to remember, to think, to reason, to distinguish right from wrong. It is by the aid of your mind, your soul, or that within you which is spirit, and can never, never die, even when the body ceases to live.

By what means can you distinguish right

from wrong? to be kind to your brothers and sisters? &c. is it done by the hand? foot? head? by what then? can this spirit or soul ever die? does it live forever?

Genesis ii, 7. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

Psalm viii. O Lord our God, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! who hast set thy glory above the heavens. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers; the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet.

John xi, 23. Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again. Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. Jesus saith unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.

The pupil or teacher may also read 2d Cor. iv, 14. 1st Cor. xv.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF GOD.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Who created the heavens and the earth? when did he create them? there was not any thing then before him?

God is not a substance. He can neither be seen or felt. *God* is a SPIRIT.

Can you see God, then? why not?

Whatever is unseen we say is invisible. God is unseen, and therefore is invisible.

What do you say of a thing that is unseen? what do you say of God then?

He that makes anything, we say is its creator. God is the maker of all things. He made us.

What do we say of one that is a maker of any thing? That he is its Creator; its Father. Who made us? He is then, what?

He that takes care of things is called a Preserver. God takes care of all things. He takes care of us. He is then our, what?

He that bestows blessings upon us, or gives us good things is called a Benefactor. God gives us every thing that we have. What shall we call him on this account?

John iv, 21—24. Jesus saith unto her, woman believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. Ye worship ye know not what: We know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Psalm i. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands — serve the Lord with gladness. Come before his presence with singing. Know ye that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves. We are his people, and the sheep of his pasture. Enter into his gates with thanksgivings, and into his courts with praise: Be thankful unto him and bless his name, for the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting, and his truth endureth to all generations.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF GOD.

He that knows many things we call wise. He that knows every thing we say is *all-wise* or *infinite in wisdom.*

God alone knows all things.

What shall we say of Him then?

He that is benevolent, and just and true in many things, we call good. He that is just, and true and benevolent in all things is *all-good* or *infinite in goodness.* God alone is such a being.

What shall we say of Him then in this respect?

He that is very strong we say is mighty. He that has all power and all strength we say is *all-mighty.* God alone has power to do all things. He is then, what?

Psalm cxlv, 8—38. The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works. All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord. and thy saints shall bless thee. They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom, and talk of thy power. To make known to the sons of men his mighty acts, and the glorious majesty of his kingdom. Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF GOD.

He that *sees* and *knows* all things we say is Omniscient. God sees and knows all things.

What title shall we give him on this account?

He that is present every where, in all times and at all places, we say is omnipresent. God sees every body and every thing; not only here, but in every other place; not only now, but in every moment of time. What must we say of Him in this respect?

That which is never destroyed or never dies, we say is *eternal.* God always was, is, and always will be. What then is God?

Psalm cxxxix, 1—12. O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me. Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-rising, thou understandeth my thoughts afar off. Thou compasseth my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thy hand upon me. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it; whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend

up into heaven, thou art there: If I make my bed in the grave, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day; the darkness and the light are both alike to thee.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF DUTIES TO GOD.

Those men that have great wisdom and power, that are mighty in the earth, we are expected to *reverence*. When we approach them, we take their names upon our lips with great respect or reverence. God is greater and wiser than any man. How should we approach Him? What is the first petition in the Lord's Prayer?

Those men that are good, and do us good, our parents and others, we are expected to *love*. We cannot help but love them. Now God is better to us than our parents or friends; he is doing us good continually; he giveth us all things. How then should we

feel towards Him? What does our Savior say is the first and great Commandment?

Those who are over us, and have the care of us, whether at home, abroad or at school, we are expected to *obey*. God is over us more constantly, and takes more care of us, than our parents, our rulers or our teachers. How then should we act towards Him?

It seems then that we are bound to *reverence, love and obey* an earthly parent or ruler or friend. What then is our duty towards our Heavenly Parent, Ruler and Friend?

Our earthly parents give us their commands from day to day. They speak to us with their own lips. God's commands were given to us ages ago. He has spoken to us by prophets and wise men of old; and by Jesus Christ, his Son. His commands are written down in a book. It is the Bible. It is the best of all books.

In what way has God spoken to us? In what book can we find his commands? What do you say of this book?

Psalm 89, 5 — 7. And the heavens shall praise thy wonders, O Lord; thy faithfulness also in the congregation of the Saints. For who in the heaven can be compared unto the Lord? Who among the sons of the mighty can be likened unto the Lord? God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the Saints, and to be had in reverence of all them that are about him.

1st John iv, 7—16. Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love. And he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him.

2d Tim. xiii, 14. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

CHAPTER XXV.

FACTS FROM THE BIBLE.

The world was created about six thousand years ago.

How long ago is it since the world was created?

About two thousand years after the creation, or four thousand years ago, was the flood.

How many years after the creation was the flood? how many years ago?

About two thousand years after the flood, or two thousand years ago, the Savior, Jesus Christ, was born?

How many years after the flood was the Savior born? About how many years ago?

The present year, we call the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. As we reckon our years from the time of his birth, it is one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine years since he was born.

What is the present year of our Lord? From what period do we date our years? How many years is it then precisely since the birth of our Savior, Jesus Christ? How many years is that short of two thousand? (161.)

The BIBLE is composed of the Old and New Testaments.

Into what parts is the Bible divided?

In the New Testament there are twenty-seven parts or books.

How many parts or books are there in the New Testament?

There are four books called the Gospels, containing an account of the birth, teachings, miracles, sufferings and death of Jesus Christ.

What are the books called that contain the life of our Savior? How many in number?

They were written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Who wrote the Gospels?

In the New Testament, besides the Gospels, there are twenty-three books, or twenty-seven in all.

How many books in all, in the New Testament? How many besides the Gospels?

These twenty-seven books were written by eight different persons; Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, Peter, James and Jude.

How many persons were engaged in writing the New Testament? What are their names?

The Gospels come first in the New Tes-

tament; the Acts, next; the Epistles, or the Letters of Paul, James, Peter, John and Jude follow; and the book closes with Revelation.

Which are the first books in the New Testament? which come next? which follow? what book is the last?

The Epistles or letters are arranged according to their length,—the longest coming first, except the Epistle to the Hebrews.

In what order are the Epistles arranged?

Paul's are the longest, and come first; James's next; Peter's next; John's next; Jude's last. Revelation was written by John.

Which are the longest of the Epistles? are they first? whose next? &c. Who wrote the book of Revelation?

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRUTHS FROM THE BIBLE.

In the Bible there are the ten commandments, called the Decalogue. They were given by God to Moses.

How many commandments were given by God to Moses? what are they called?

They have been put into verse so as to be learnt and remembered easily. You may commit them to memory.

1. I am the Lord thy God — serve only me:
2. Before no idols bow the impious knee:
3. Use not my name in trifles or in jest:
4. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest:
5. Ever to parents due obedience pay:
6. Thy fellow-creature man, thou shall not slay:
7. In no adulterous commerce bear a part:
8. From stealing keep with care thy hand and heart:
9. All false reports against thy neighbor hate:
10. And ne'er indulge a wish for his estate.

What is the first commandment? second? &c.

Jesus Christ taught his disciples that these two following were the greatest of all the Commandments.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment.

And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Which is the first and great commandment? Which is the second and like unto it?

He gave us also a new commandment.

A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another.

What is the new commandment of our Savior?

Besides these he gave us a command, which is called the Golden Rule.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

What is the Golden Rule?

And Jesus taught his disciples how to pray.

After this manner therefore pray ye.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give

us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Can you say the Lord's Prayer?

CHAPTER XXVII.

PLACES.

Boston is about *two* hundred miles from New York.

How far is New York from Boston?

New York is the largest city in the United States.

What is the name of the largest city in United States?

Boston is about *three* hundred miles from Philadelphia, and is the next largest city in the United States.

How far is Philadelphia from Boston? Which is the next largest city to New York?

Boston is about *four* hundred miles from

BALTIMORE, and is the next largest city in the United States.

How far is Baltimore from Boston? which is the third largest city in the United States?

BOSTON is the fourth largest city in the United States.

Which is the fourth largest city in the United States?

The city of WASHINGTON is *four hundred and thirty-six* miles from Boston, and is the capital or seat of government of the United States.

How far is Washington from Boston? What is it the Capital of? Why is it called the Capital?

LONDON is the Capital or Metropolis of Great Britain; and is about three thousand miles from Boston.

What is the name of the Capital or Metropolis of Great Britain? How many miles across the water is it from Boston to London?

PARIS is the capital of France, and is about two hundred and fifty miles from London.

What is the name of the capital of France? How far is it from London?

The New England States are six in number, viz. Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

How many States are there in New England? What are their names?

BOSTON is the capital of Massachusetts.

AUGUSTA, of Maine.

CONCORD, of New Hampshire.

MONTPELIER, of Vermont.

PROVIDENCE, of Rhode Island.

HARTFORD and NEW HAVEN, of Connecticut.

Which is the capital of Massachusetts? Which of Maine? &c.

The other States of the Union are,

New York,	Kentucky,
New Jersey,	Ohio,
Pennsylvania,	Louisiana,
Delaware,	Mississippi,
Maryland,	Indiana,
Virginia,	Illinois,
North Carolina,	Missouri,

South Carolina, Alabama,
Georgia, Michigan,
Tennessee, Arkansas.

Can you tell me the names of the other States of the Union?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Q. Who is the President of the United States?

Q. Who was the first President of the United States? In what State was he born? What was the name of the place where he lived? In what month, and on what day of the month, was he born? Why is he called the Father of his Country?

Q. How many Presidents have there been? What are their names?

Q. Where did our Forefathers land? In what year? In what month? On what day?

Q. Why were they called Puritans?

Q. When was the Declaration of Independence made?

Q. Where was the first battle of our independence fought?

Q. Why is there a monument raised on Bunker Hill?

Q. Who is the Governor of this State?

Q. Who is the Mayor of the City?

HYMN.

WHO IS IT, FATHER?

"Dear Father," said an artless child,
As gazing on the wood-flowers wild,—
"Have these stems life, these buds the pow'r,
T' unfold themselves in spring's bland hour?
Do these plants *think*, dear Father, say? —
Do they *design* to be thus gay? —
Or dip their leaves in beauteous dye,
To strike and please our wond'ring eye?"

"Why no, my child, they're senseless all;
By their own strength they rise nor fall;
Of theirs, no curious art or skill,
Their little cups with fragrance fill."

"But, Father, still they grow and grow;
Distend their buds, and sweetly blow;
Their fruit increases day by day,—
Whence is the wondrous power, I pray?"

"My dearest child, look ye above,
From thence is every thing we love!"

"O," said the child, "'t is now all plain,—
You mean the sunshine and the rain."

"Not so, sweet child, for cloud and sun,
Are like the plants you gaze upon,
Without a thought, without a mind,
And senseless as the passing wind!"

"But still, dear sir, these flowers have life,—
With bloom and verdure they are rife,—
They court the sun, they drink the rain,—
Dear Father, whence? I guess in vain."

"Then listen, child:— Beyond the cloud,
Wherein the Thunderer's peal is loud,—
Beyond the sun, whose bright'ning beam
Sends forth a Father's smiling gleam,—
A Power there is that 's every where,
In ocean depths, in earth and air,—
Who holds the sun, wheels round the earth,
And gives to every plant its birth,—
Shapes forth the bud and tints each flow'r,
And robes the land with harvest dow'r,—
Who moulds our frames, and gives us breath,
And keeps us safe from instant death,—
But why, my child, th' assenting nod?
Know ye the Pow'r?" — "O, yes, 't is God."

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FROM

Prof. J. H. Ropes